

NEWS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



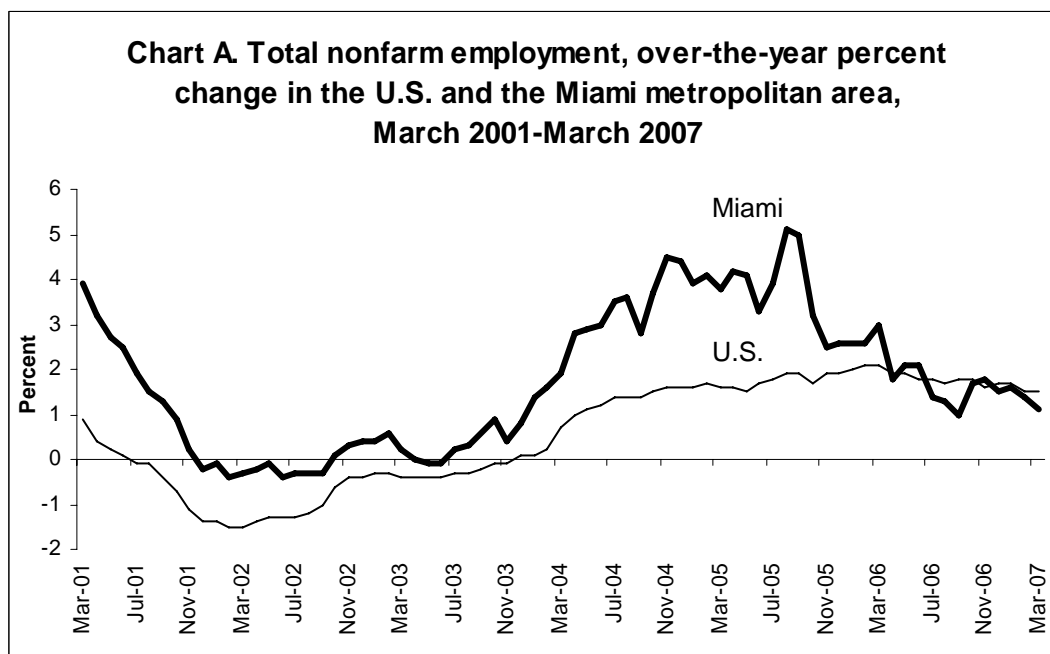
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MARCH 2007 JOB COUNT FOR THE MIAMI AREA ROSE BY 26,600 OVER THE YEAR

Total nonfarm employment for the Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 2,460,800 in March 2007, 26,600 above its year-ago level, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The Miami area's job count grew at a 1.1-percent pace over the past 12 months, below the 1.5-percent increase for the nation. (See table 1.) Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that after roughly six years of outpacing the U.S., the Miami area's job growth has been close to or below the national rate for the past 12 months. (See chart A and table 1. All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)



Industry employment

In the Miami metropolitan area, eight industry supersectors added jobs from March 2006 to March 2007, all expanding by at least 2,400. Trade, transportation, and utilities added the largest number of jobs, growing by 6,600, or 1.2 percent, over the year. (See table 1.) Nationally, this supersector added jobs at a 0.9-percent pace in March 2007.

Professional and business services employment was up 5,300 from March a year ago, an increase of 1.3 percent. The net gain in jobs was the largest for this supersector since last June, but the percentage increase was below the national rate of 2.2 percent. Similarly, leisure and hospitality, adding 4,600 jobs in the Miami area, grew at a 1.8-percent pace, well below the national rate of 3.3 percent.

Five other industry supersectors added from 2,400 to 3,300 jobs over the year. Of these, other services had the smallest numerical increase in employment, but it had the largest percentage increase in the Miami area, 2.4 percent.

Not all supersectors in the Miami metropolitan area added to their job count from March 2006 to March 2007. Manufacturing jobs were down 3,200 during this period, a drop of 3.2 percent. Both the numeric and percentage losses were the largest in Miami since April 2004. Nationally, manufacturing continued to lose jobs in March 2007, but at a much slower pace—0.7 percent.

Metropolitan divisions

The Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach Metropolitan Statistical Area is comprised of three metropolitan divisions, separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area, all of which gained jobs over the year. The Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall Metropolitan Division, which accounted for over 43 percent of Miami's workforce, added 10,500 jobs from March a year ago, nearly 40 percent of the employment gain in the metropolitan area. The West Palm Beach and Fort Lauderdale Metropolitan Divisions added 9,600 and 6,500 jobs, respectively. (See table 1.)

In the Miami Division, four industry supersectors accounted for the bulk of job growth in March 2007. Trade, transportation, and utilities added the most jobs, 3,400. Professional and business services followed with 2,700 jobs, then financial activities, 2,400, and construction, 1,700. With the exception of professional and business services, these Miami Division supersectors were adding jobs at a faster-than-average rate from March 2006 to March 2007. Manufacturing employment, in contrast, was down 2,300, or 4.7 percent, over the year in the division.

In West Palm Beach, professional and business services (2,400), leisure and hospitality (1,900), and trade, transportation, and utilities (1,700), accounted for more than half of the metropolitan division's employment growth. However, unlike the other two metropolitan divisions in the greater Miami area, no industry supersector lost jobs in West Palm Beach from March a year ago.

Led by leisure and hospitality, five industry supersectors in the Fort Lauderdale Division added from 1,000 to 1,800 jobs from March 2006 to March 2007. Manufacturing was the only supersector to lose 1,000 jobs over the 12-month period.

Interestingly, the three metropolitan divisions in the Miami area all had different supersectors adding the largest number of jobs from March a year ago. Still, there was a degree of commonality, as trade, transportation, and utilities added at least 1,500 jobs in all three of Miami's metropolitan divisions.

Employment in the 12 largest areas

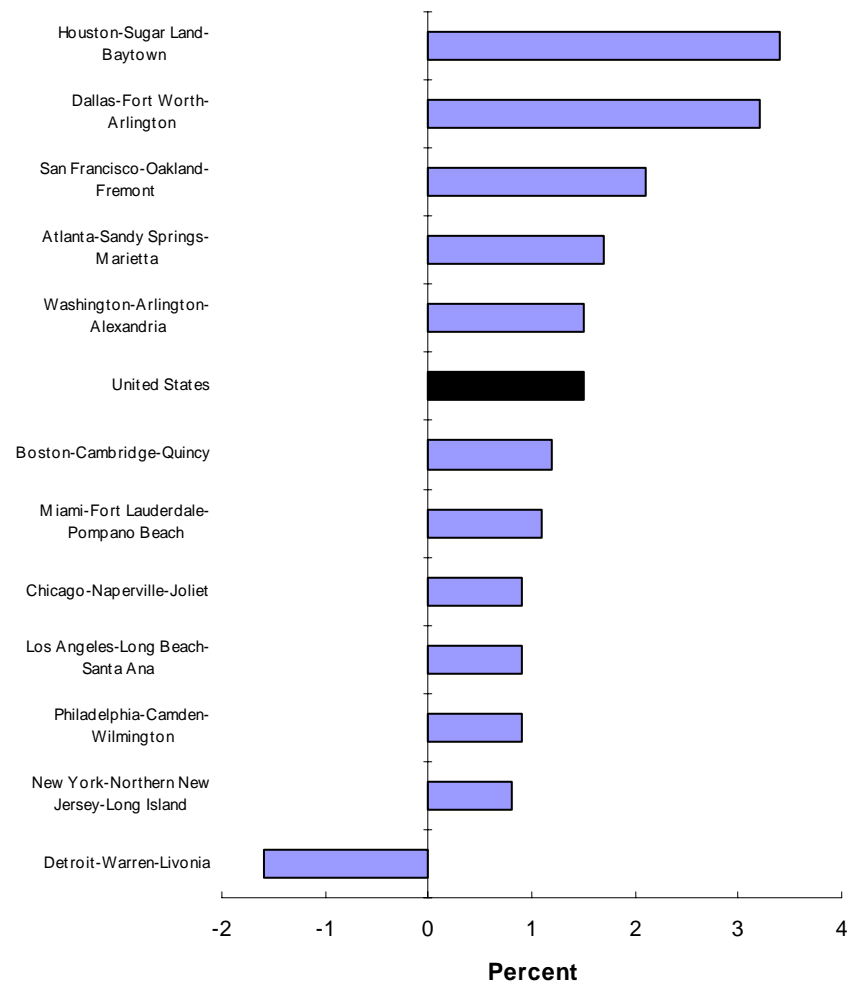
Miami is one of the 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in the United States. Among the 12, 5 had employment growth equal to or above the 1.5-percent growth rate for the nation from March 2006 to March 2007. Two areas in Texas, Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown and Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, had the fastest rates of increase at 3.4 and 3.2 percent, respectively, followed by San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif. (2.1 percent), Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga. (1.7 percent), and Washington, D.C. (1.5 percent). (See chart B and table 2.) With the exception of San Francisco, the metropolitan areas with growth at or above that for the nation were all located in the South.

Six metropolitan areas, including Miami, had below-average job growth that fell in a narrow band ranging from 1.2 to 0.8 percent in March 2007. Only 1 of the 12 areas experienced an over-the-year loss in jobs, Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. (-1.6 percent).

The two metropolitan areas with the fastest rates of job growth also added the most jobs. Employment grew by 91,500 in Dallas and 81,100 in Houston from March 2006 to March 2007. New York (68,300) and Los Angeles (51,000) also added at least 50,000 jobs.

The fastest-growing industry supersector from March 2006 to March 2007 varied among the metropolitan areas, but one stood out. Education and health services had the highest percentage increase in employment in 5 of the 12 areas (Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia) among those industries adding at least 1,000 jobs

**Chart B. Over-the-year percent change in
employment, 12 largest areas and United States,
March 2007**



Technical Note

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor in which State employment security agencies prepare the data using concepts, definitions, and technical procedures prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Definitions. Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their places of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Method of estimation. The employment data are estimated using a “link relative” technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios. Small-domain models are used as the official estimators for approximately 10 percent of CES published series which have insufficient sample for direct sample-based estimates.

Annual revisions. Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

Reliability of the estimates

The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey and administrative data and thus are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability—that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data are also subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

Employment estimates. Measures of sampling error for state CES data at the supersector level are available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available at www.bls.gov/sae/.

Area definitions. The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, dated December 18, 2006. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is published annually in the May issue of Employment and Earnings.

The Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL., Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach Counties in Florida.

The Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, FL., Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Broward County in Florida.

The Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL., Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Miami-Dade County in Florida.

The West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, FL., Metropolitan Division (MD) includes Palm Beach County in Florida.

Additional information

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment and Earnings*, which is available by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone 202-512-1800).

Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the Current Employment Statistics program are also available in the above mentioned news releases and from the Internet at www.bls.gov/sae/.

For personal assistance or further information on the Current Employment Statistics program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Southeast BLS information office at 404-331-3415 from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. ET. Current and historical information on the Current Employment Statistics program and other surveys are also available on our regional Web site at www.bls.gov/ro4/home.htm.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, Miami metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	Mar 2006	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Mar 2007(p)	Change from Mar 2006 to Mar 2007	
					Number	Percent
United States						
Total nonfarm	134,868.0	135,189.0	135,903.0	136,842.0	1,974.0	1.5
Natural resources and mining	654.0	689.0	693.0	700.0	46.0	7.0
Construction	7,337.0	7,290.0	7,177.0	7,357.0	20.0	0.3
Manufacturing	14,141.0	14,010.0	14,015.0	14,038.0	-103.0	-0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,928.0	26,180.0	25,996.0	26,163.0	235.0	0.9
Information	3,048.0	3,053.0	3,075.0	3,073.0	25.0	0.8
Financial activities	8,282.0	8,383.0	8,404.0	8,415.0	133.0	1.6
Professional and business services	17,225.0	17,408.0	17,504.0	17,611.0	386.0	2.2
Education and health services	17,862.0	17,988.0	18,253.0	18,350.0	488.0	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	12,674.0	12,792.0	12,891.0	13,096.0	422.0	3.3
Other services	5,410.0	5,378.0	5,408.0	5,440.0	30.0	0.6
Government	22,307.0	22,018.0	22,487.0	22,599.0	292.0	1.3
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	2,434.2	2,429.3	2,446.0	2,460.8	26.6	1.1
Natural resources and mining	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	157.0	159.8	160.5	159.6	2.6	1.7
Manufacturing	101.2	99.4	98.9	98.0	-3.2	-3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	540.5	545.8	544.5	547.1	6.6	1.2
Information	54.3	53.5	53.7	53.6	-0.7	-1.3
Financial activities	182.7	183.9	185.4	186.0	3.3	1.8
Professional and business services	403.6	398.5	403.6	408.9	5.3	1.3
Education and health services	305.4	303.6	307.2	308.2	2.8	0.9
Leisure and hospitality	260.2	255.4	260.7	264.8	4.6	1.8
Other services	101.7	102.7	103.4	104.1	2.4	2.4
Government	327.0	326.1	327.5	329.9	2.9	0.9
Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,051.6	1,049.1	1,056.9	1,062.1	10.5	1.0
Natural resources and mining	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Construction	51.1	53.5	53.0	52.8	1.7	3.3
Manufacturing	48.5	46.8	46.8	46.2	-2.3	-4.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	259.9	262.1	262.0	263.3	3.4	1.3
Information	22.4	21.5	21.7	21.7	-0.7	-3.1
Financial activities	74.1	75.1	75.9	76.5	2.4	3.2
Professional and business services	155.2	154.8	157.1	157.9	2.7	1.7
Education and health services	140.0	138.6	140.5	140.8	0.8	0.6
Leisure and hospitality	103.2	100.7	102.7	104.1	0.9	0.9
Other services	41.6	41.5	42.0	42.3	0.7	1.7
Government	155.2	154.1	154.8	156.1	0.9	0.6
Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, FL Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	789.0	788.9	792.2	795.5	6.5	0.8
Construction	59.4	59.7	60.1	59.8	0.4	0.7
Manufacturing	32.2	31.8	31.5	31.2	-1.0	-3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	173.4	175.6	174.5	174.9	1.5	0.9
Information	20.5	20.5	20.4	20.3	-0.2	-1.0
Financial activities	67.8	67.9	68.3	68.3	0.5	0.7
Professional and business services	126.1	124.1	125.1	126.3	0.2	0.2
Education and health services	89.1	89.3	89.9	90.3	1.2	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	81.2	79.4	81.6	83.0	1.8	2.2
Other services	34.3	35.2	35.1	35.3	1.0	2.9
Government	104.9	105.3	105.6	106.0	1.1	1.0
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, FL Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	593.6	591.3	596.9	603.2	9.6	1.6
Construction	46.5	46.6	47.4	47.0	0.5	1.1
Manufacturing	20.5	20.8	20.6	20.6	0.1	0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	107.2	108.1	108.0	108.9	1.7	1.6
Information	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.6	0.2	1.8
Financial activities	40.8	40.9	41.2	41.2	0.4	1.0
Professional and business services	122.3	119.6	121.4	124.7	2.4	2.0
Education and health services	76.3	75.7	76.8	77.1	0.8	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	75.8	75.3	76.4	77.7	1.9	2.5
Other services	25.8	26.0	26.3	26.5	0.7	2.7
Government	66.9	66.7	67.1	67.8	0.9	1.3

(p) preliminary

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

thousands)

Area and Industry	Mar	Jan	Feb	Mar	Change from Mar	
	2006	2007	2007	2007(p)	2006 to Mar 2007	
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,378.3	2,395.8	2,407.0	2,419.9	41.6	1.7
Natural resources and mining	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	-0.1	-4.8
Construction	133.5	136.8	138.0	138.8	5.3	4.0
Manufacturing	178.9	174.6	175.0	175.1	-3.8	-2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	540.9	548.3	545.5	548.3	7.4	1.4
Information	90.6	89.0	88.9	89.1	-1.5	-1.7
Financial activities	159.6	162.1	162.8	162.6	3.0	1.9
Professional and business services	394.5	396.4	399.4	401.6	7.1	1.8
Education and health services	240.8	246.2	247.6	248.2	7.4	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	221.8	221.5	224.3	228.9	7.1	3.2
Other services	95.6	95.9	96.3	96.5	0.9	0.9
Government	320.0	323.0	327.2	328.8	8.8	2.8
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,417.9	2,428.0	2,433.8	2,447.3	29.4	1.2
Natural resources and mining	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.1	10.0
Construction	94.0	93.5	91.2	92.5	-1.5	-1.6
Manufacturing	222.8	222.3	222.1	221.9	-0.9	-0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	413.1	419.5	412.2	413.1	0.0	0.0
Information	74.1	75.1	75.1	75.2	1.1	1.5
Financial activities	185.9	187.4	187.1	187.3	1.4	0.8
Professional and business services	386.3	392.1	393.1	395.7	9.4	2.4
Education and health services	453.0	452.4	463.2	466.7	13.7	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	199.1	199.0	199.3	203.1	4.0	2.0
Other services	86.3	84.5	84.2	84.8	-1.5	-1.7
Government	302.3	301.1	305.3	305.9	3.6	1.2
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,446.4	4,446.6	4,456.3	4,488.2	41.8	0.9
Natural resources and mining	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.1	4.3
Construction	203.4	197.5	196.0	205.6	2.2	1.1
Manufacturing	487.1	480.9	482.2	482.4	-4.7	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	908.2	916.9	906.8	911.8	3.6	0.4
Information	91.0	90.2	90.1	90.0	-1.0	-1.1
Financial activities	328.9	333.0	334.7	335.6	6.7	2.0
Professional and business services	707.9	715.1	715.3	722.6	14.7	2.1
Education and health services	572.3	581.4	585.8	587.3	15.0	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	379.4	380.2	380.6	385.7	6.3	1.7
Other services	197.2	195.8	195.4	197.0	-0.2	-0.1
Government	568.7	553.3	567.1	567.8	-0.9	-0.2
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,823.5	2,877.1	2,894.2	2,915.0	91.5	3.2
Natural resources, mining, and construction	171.2	174.6	176.1	179.0	7.8	4.6
Manufacturing	296.8	298.6	301.6	302.3	5.5	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	605.2	610.6	607.7	611.3	6.1	1.0
Information	92.3	92.9	93.6	93.1	0.8	0.9
Financial activities	227.4	234.5	235.2	235.9	8.5	3.7
Professional and business services	404.4	417.7	421.9	427.9	23.5	5.8
Education and health services	295.8	303.5	305.2	306.1	10.3	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	259.6	267.1	270.4	274.9	15.3	5.9
Other services	106.0	108.0	109.0	109.8	3.8	3.6
Government	364.8	369.6	373.5	374.7	9.9	2.7

(p) preliminary

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)--continued

thousands)--Continued

Area and Industry	Mar 2006	Jan 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2007(p)	Change from Mar 2006 to Mar 2007	
					Number	Percent
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI						
Total nonfarm	2,004.7	1,946.3	1,960.7	1,973.5	-31.2	-1.6
Natural resources, mining, and construction	70.9	65.6	64.1	65.2	-5.7	-8.0
Manufacturing	275.6	252.0	264.5	266.4	-9.2	-3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	369.1	365.8	360.4	360.9	-8.2	-2.2
Information	34.4	34.0	34.3	33.7	-0.7	-2.0
Financial activities	114.8	113.0	112.8	113.1	-1.7	-1.5
Professional and business services	357.5	349.8	350.6	352.4	-5.1	-1.4
Education and health services	275.0	275.0	276.9	277.1	2.1	0.8
Leisure and hospitality	179.1	175.4	176.4	179.9	0.8	0.4
Other services	90.2	89.5	89.9	90.9	0.7	0.8
Government	238.1	226.2	230.8	233.9	-4.2	-1.8
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,418.8	2,469.1	2,484.6	2,499.9	81.1	3.4
Natural resources and mining	74.2	80.1	81.2	81.5	7.3	9.8
Construction	181.9	183.5	187.3	188.9	7.0	3.8
Manufacturing	218.1	225.3	224.6	225.4	7.3	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	493.5	505.3	501.6	503.0	9.5	1.9
Information	35.5	35.0	35.1	35.2	-0.3	-0.8
Financial activities	139.5	140.7	141.4	142.0	2.5	1.8
Professional and business services	351.7	358.9	361.1	363.8	12.1	3.4
Education and health services	267.8	275.2	277.8	279.7	11.9	4.4
Leisure and hospitality	215.1	215.3	217.9	221.7	6.6	3.1
Other services	91.3	97.3	98.0	99.0	7.7	8.4
Government	350.2	352.5	358.6	359.7	9.5	2.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,597.4	5,590.8	5,625.6	5,648.4	51.0	0.9
Natural resources and mining	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Construction	259.1	257.2	258.1	259.7	0.6	0.2
Manufacturing	650.6	637.6	641.2	641.9	-8.7	-1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,073.4	1,084.2	1,076.5	1,075.8	2.4	0.2
Information	245.1	235.2	241.1	244.1	-1.0	-0.4
Financial activities	388.5	386.0	387.1	386.7	-1.8	-0.5
Professional and business services	862.1	867.8	874.3	879.1	17.0	2.0
Education and health services	618.7	628.2	638.0	640.0	21.3	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	547.8	546.6	552.4	557.5	9.7	1.8
Other services	192.9	193.2	194.6	195.5	2.6	1.3
Government	754.7	750.3	757.8	763.6	8.9	1.2
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,434.2	2,429.3	2,446.0	2,460.8	26.6	1.1
Natural resources and mining	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	157.0	159.8	160.5	159.6	2.6	1.7
Manufacturing	101.2	99.4	98.9	98.0	-3.2	-3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	540.5	545.8	544.5	547.1	6.6	1.2
Information	54.3	53.5	53.7	53.6	-0.7	-1.3
Financial activities	182.7	183.9	185.4	186.0	3.3	1.8
Professional and business services	403.6	398.5	403.6	408.9	5.3	1.3
Education and health services	305.4	303.6	307.2	308.2	2.8	0.9
Leisure and hospitality	260.2	255.4	260.7	264.8	4.6	1.8
Other services	101.7	102.7	103.4	104.1	2.4	2.4
Government	327.0	326.1	327.5	329.9	2.9	0.9

(p) preliminary

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)--continued

Area and Industry	Mar 2006	Jan 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2007(p)	Change from Mar 2006 to Mar 2007	
					Number	Percent
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	8,354.2	8,346.4	8,366.1	8,422.5	68.3	0.8
Natural resources, mining, and construction	329.2	329.4	327.3	336.0	6.8	2.1
Manufacturing	469.8	451.1	450.6	451.2	-18.6	-4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,569.9	1,589.9	1,572.5	1,578.4	8.5	0.5
Information	289.3	288.5	288.5	290.2	0.9	0.3
Financial activities	781.3	789.6	790.9	793.4	12.1	1.5
Professional and business services	1,247.8	1,249.3	1,253.4	1,264.4	16.6	1.3
Education and health services	1,413.2	1,408.6	1,428.5	1,438.3	25.1	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	599.7	592.7	595.7	607.2	7.5	1.3
Other services	361.7	363.0	365.3	368.0	6.3	1.7
Government	1,292.3	1,284.3	1,293.4	1,295.4	3.1	0.2
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,777.8	2,776.3	2,786.2	2,803.0	25.2	0.9
Natural resources, mining, and construction	126.3	122.9	121.6	125.0	-1.3	-1.0
Manufacturing	228.9	224.8	224.7	224.7	-4.2	-1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	526.8	535.0	528.6	531.9	5.1	1.0
Information	55.4	55.2	55.0	54.9	-0.5	-0.9
Financial activities	219.2	219.0	218.9	219.5	0.3	0.1
Professional and business services	410.3	413.4	415.0	418.9	8.6	2.1
Education and health services	513.5	518.0	526.6	526.1	12.6	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	210.5	209.6	209.5	213.3	2.8	1.3
Other services	124.2	123.9	124.0	124.5	0.3	0.2
Government	362.7	354.5	362.3	364.2	1.5	0.4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA						
Total nonfarm	1,988.1	2,009.5	2,021.3	2,029.4	41.3	2.1
Natural resources and mining	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.3	23.1
Construction	111.0	113.9	112.8	112.8	1.8	1.6
Manufacturing	139.7	141.5	141.4	141.7	2.0	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	354.0	360.7	357.7	357.6	3.6	1.0
Information	69.3	67.8	68.1	67.9	-1.4	-2.0
Financial activities	157.3	158.6	159.1	159.3	2.0	1.3
Professional and business services	342.4	349.8	352.4	354.8	12.4	3.6
Education and health services	224.5	226.4	231.4	231.9	7.4	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	200.0	201.9	203.7	206.3	6.3	3.2
Other services	72.4	72.6	73.7	74.1	1.7	2.3
Government	316.2	314.7	319.4	321.4	5.2	1.6
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	2,946.7	2,955.8	2,967.0	2,990.2	43.5	1.5
Natural resources, mining, and construction	189.7	187.2	187.2	190.2	0.5	0.3
Manufacturing	63.6	62.5	62.6	62.7	-0.9	-1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	398.7	404.1	399.8	401.7	3.0	0.8
Information	99.4	97.7	98.1	98.6	-0.8	-0.8
Financial activities	161.0	160.5	161.4	162.1	1.1	0.7
Professional and business services	657.6	667.5	672.8	679.7	22.1	3.4
Education and health services	319.3	319.8	323.7	325.9	6.6	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	241.8	240.0	241.1	245.6	3.8	1.6
Other services	174.0	174.4	175.0	176.2	2.2	1.3
Government	641.6	642.1	645.3	647.5	5.9	0.9

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